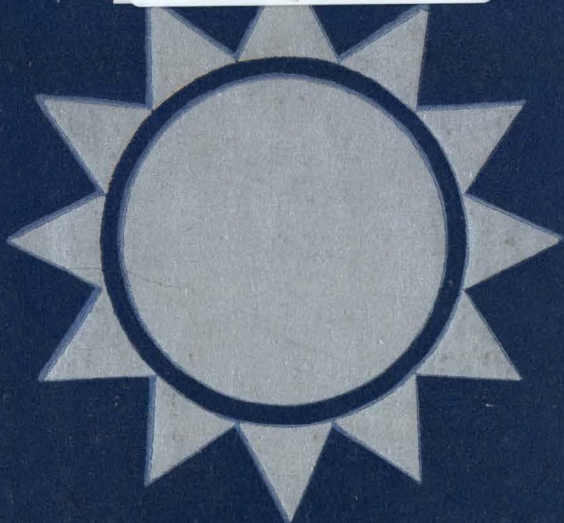


DOCUMENTS WITH REFERENCE  
TO THE  
SINO-RUSSIAN DISPUTE  
1929

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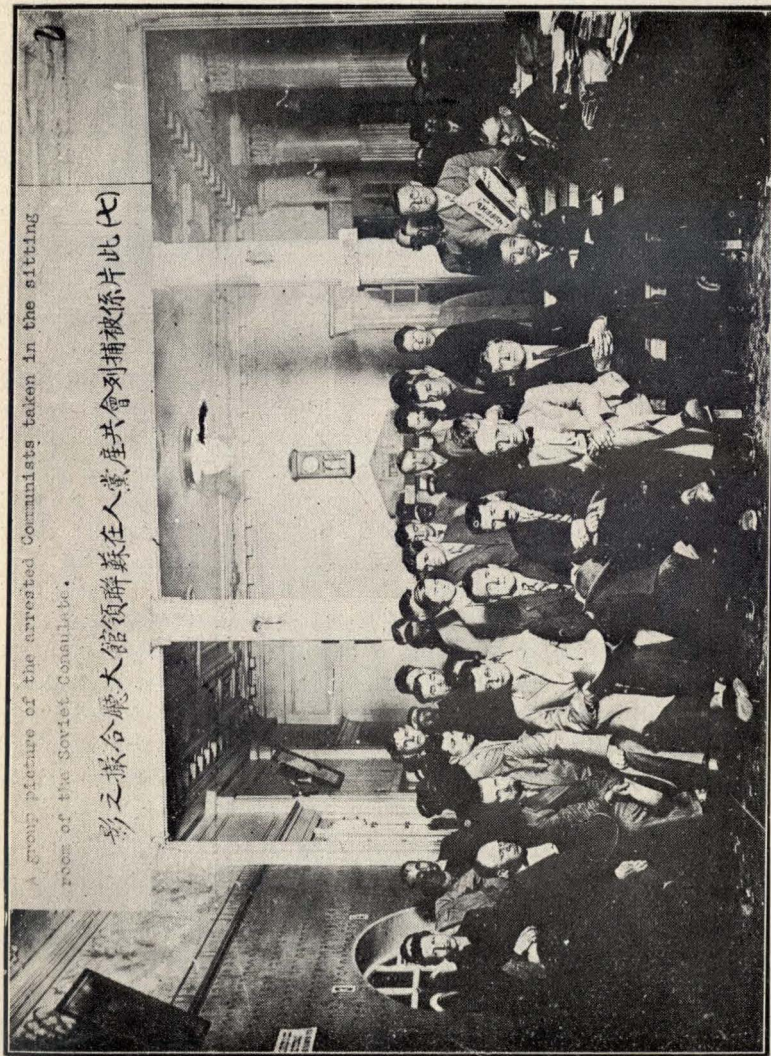
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A group picture of the arrested Communists taken in the sitting room of the Soviet Consulate.

影之撮合廳大館領蘇在黨共產共會列捕被係片此(七)





## MANIFESTO OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO THE SINO-SOVIET CRISIS.

In 1919 and 1920 the Soviet Government made repeated declarations to the people and Government of this country. Animated by a traditional spirit of fraternity and peace, these declarations were accepted in all good faith by the people and Government of China. Accordingly the Sino-Soviet Agreements of 1924 were concluded and normal intercourse between the two countries was re-established.

The Government and people of this country have always endeavoured to meet the people and Government of Soviet Russia in a spirit of sincere frankness and mutual assistance. In 1927, however, there were discovered both in North China and South China, at the Soviet embassy and consulates as well as Soviet state commercial organizations, evidences of communistic propaganda, harbouring communist elements, of activities designed to overthrow the Chinese Government and undermine the entire Chinese nation. In the circumstances, the Chinese Government had no alternative but to withdraw the diplomatic recognition accorded to the Soviet diplomatic mission and to suspend the operations of the Soviet state commercial organizations in order to prevent the outbreak of untoward incidents. In the hope that the Soviet Government would realize its mistakes and that intercourse between the two nations would develop along normal lines, the Chinese Government has since then adopted a policy of lenient generosity towards members of the Soviet embassy remaining in China, as well as their trade representatives and other state organizations, in order to maintain the *status quo*.

On May 27 of this year, however, the leaders of the Soviet Communist Party in North China met at the Soviet Consulate in Harbin and held a propaganda conference of the Third Internationale. As a result of search conducted by the civil administrators of the Special Administrative Area, there were discovered secret documents revealing audacious plots to frustrate China's program of unification, to organize groups for carrying out assassinations of important officials in Nanking, Mukden and other centres, and to organize secret contingents for destroying the Chinese Eastern Railway, as well as other incontrovertible evidences of

various communistic propaganda for abetting civil strife in China. Those who took part in the conference were mostly important members of the Railway Administration, as well as directors and members of the Labour Unions of the railway, the Central Soviet Trade Association, the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, the Far Eastern Petroleum Syndicate, and the Far Eastern State Trade Bureau. In order to put an end to the source of trouble and to preserve peace and order, the local authorities were compelled to adopt adequate measures for the protection of the Chinese Eastern Railway and close down the above mentioned Soviet organizations.

These measures were dictated by the exigencies of the situation. The Government and people of this country have always espoused the cause of peace, a policy from which they will not deviate even in the face of extreme provocation. Unfortunately, the Soviet Government was unable to admit its own errors and therefore on the 13th instant made certain demands which were contrary to the facts and required that a reply be given thereto within a specified period. The National Government, true to its liberal intentions, communicated its reply based on the facts of the case and expressed its hope that the Soviet Government would awake to the true conditions so that there might be mutual discussions of the various questions between the two countries and a solution arrived at consonant with both law and reason.

Now the Soviet Government has presented a second note in which the plain facts were distorted and which contained recriminations unsubstantiated by facts and in which it was declared that the Soviet Government would (1) recall its diplomatic mission and consuls as well as trade representatives in China, (2) recall members of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration appointed by the Soviet Government, (3) sever railway communication on the Chinese Line, and (4) demand the immediate departure from Soviet territory of the Chinese diplomatic mission and consuls. The phraseology of the entire note is couched in terms calculated to deceive the world. The proposal for a mutual discussion of outstanding problems contained in the National Government's reply dated July 17 was entirely ignored. This clearly demonstrates the usual haughty and hypocritical tactics of the Soviet Government in dealing with other nations, and completely reveals its sinister motives for encroaching on China's rights and violating the agreements concluded between the two countries.



In short, the incident in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway has been precipitated by the violation on the part of the Soviet Government of the spirit of the entire Sino-Soviet Agreement for the management of the said railway, by its utilizing the Soviet consulate at Harbin and exploiting the Chinese Eastern Railway in the name of the railway employees to conduct communistic propaganda for undermining the National Government, for forging the seals of various foreign consulates and legations in China and for disturbing the peace and order of the Three Eastern Provinces. Not only is the question of China's interests in the Chinese Eastern Railway involved in the present case, but also the Sino-Soviet Agreement which was concluded on the basis of the said railway being actually run as an entirely commercial communication agency. The said agreement also provides that neither contracting party shall permit any propaganda being conducted in each other's territory against the political and social organizations of the other contracting party. The Soviet Government, however, has not only utilized the members of the said railway as well as its revenues to carry on communistic propaganda, but has also supplied funds to the counter-revolutionary elements in this country and conspired for the overthrow of the National Government. This is a flagrant violation of the spirit of the entire agreement and a cynical disregard of international good faith. Consequently, in face of the evidences as well as the facts showing the Soviet Government's employment of the said railway and its consulate for plotting against the safety of this country, for hiring assassins, for instigating civil strife and to destroy the said railway, the summary actions of the local authorities in regard to the Chinese Eastern Railway are necessary for self-defence and for the prevention of civil strife.

Evidences found in the raid of the Soviet Consulate at Harbin are now offered to the world and all friendly nations so that the truth may be known and the burden of responsibility fixed in its proper place; they reveal the rapacity of the Soviet Government in severing international communication and violating the spirit of the Sino-Soviet Agreement and disturbing the peace and order of China. The National Government will, however, persevere in its endeavours to preserve peace, for the peace of the world is the traditional desire of the people and Government of this country. We will, therefore, with our whole strength and within the scope of self-defence, carry out the spirit of the Anti-War Pact and jealously guard our rights of self-protection. If the Soviet

Government should ruthlessly encroach upon our right of self-defence, then the responsibility for disturbing the peace will rest with Soviet Russia and not with China.

The Government and people of this country earnestly hope that the people and Governments of all friendly nations will pay special attention to the facts and evidences of the repeated attempts of the Soviet Government within Chinese borders to conduct communistic propaganda, to instigate civil strife and especially the evidences in the present case of the Soviet Government's sinister plots to conspire against the unification of this country, to carry out wholesale assassinations, and to organize secret contingents to destroy the Chinese Eastern Railway. The National Government must also make it plain that railway communication between China and the Soviet Russia concerns not only these two countries but that in destroying railway communication between these two countries, the Soviet Government must bear the sole responsibility for severing international communications.



## REPLY TO SOVIET RUSSIA BY THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

(The following is an English translation of the full text of the reply of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of the National Government to the Soviet Protest against the seizure of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The reply was sent to Mr. Hsia Wei-sung, Acting Chinese Charge d'Affaires at Moscow, by telegraph for transmission to the Soviet Commissar for Foreign Affairs).

Since the signing of the Sino-Russian Provisional Agreement in 1924, diplomatic relations between the two countries have been firmly established. The Chinese Government and people according to their traditional sense of world brotherhood, have at all times endeavoured to meet the Soviet Government and people with a spirit of equality and mutual assistance. In recent years, however, it has been repeatedly discovered that Soviet Russia has been conducting organized propaganda and other activities to instigate the Chinese people to take destructive measures against the interests of the Chinese Government and society, thus compelling the Government to take such steps as are necessary for the maintenance of peace and order in the country.

The authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces in ordering the search on the Soviet Consulate at Harbin and in taking such steps as already have been taken with reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway have but in view the prevention of sudden occurrences of incidents that are detrimental to the peace and order of the country. They are emergency measures the Government has been forced to take, and the local authorities have been extremely careful in localizing the incident.

The National Government of China has repeatedly received reports from the Three Eastern Provinces to the effect that the Soviet Manager and other important Russian officials of the Chinese Eastern Railway from the very beginning have never observed the terms of the 1924 Sino-Russian Agreement on the Provisional Management of the Chinese Eastern Railway. For the past several years, the said Manager and others have on numerous occasions acted illegally and exceeded their

lawful authority, making it impossible for the Chinese officials of the Railway to carry out their duties according to the Agreement. Furthermore, the Soviet members often utilized the said Railway for propaganda, thereby intentionally violating the stipulations of the Sino-Russian Agreement. For these reasons, the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces are constrained to take this necessary action against the Chinese Eastern Railway. That we are not responsible for the violation of the Sino-Russian Agreement and the Agreement concerning the Provisional Management of the Railway is very obvious. Again, from the reports of our Embassy and Consulates in Russia, we have learnt that the Soviet Government has arrested more than one thousand of our merchants without any provocation whatsoever. Most Chinese merchants there have been reduced to wretched circumstances due to Soviet oppression. The Chinese Government, on the contrary, has always been broadminded in its relations with Soviet merchants and Soviet Commercial organizations in China; and has never entertained any prejudice against Soviet nationals. The arrest of certain Russians and the raid on certain Russian institutions by the authorities of the Three Eastern Provinces are entirely necessary for the purpose of preventing anti-revolutionary propaganda and for maintaining peace and order.

The National Government of China does not propose the following conditions as counter-demands. But, if the Soviet Government will: (1) Release all the Chinese merchants arrested and detained by the Soviet Government, except those who, being involved in law suits, are guaranteed by the Embassy or Consulates to remain in Russia; and (2) Give such adequate protection and facilities as the Chinese merchants in Russia are entitled to: then the National Government of China will be ready at the appropriate time to take similar measures towards the arrested Soviet agents and the closed office buildings.

In conclusion, the Chinese Government and people have always cherished the hope that the Soviet Government will, on its own accord, correct its past improper actions. As regards the present case, we hope the Soviet Government will respect China's law and sovereignty and refrain from submitting proposals contradictory to the actual facts of the case.

The National Government will instruct Minister Chu Shao-yang to make a careful investigation of the case at Harbin on his return to his



post. All outstanding issues between China and Soviet Russia as well as questions regarding the Chinese Eastern Railway can then be taken up by Minister Chu Shao-yang and the Soviet Foreign Office in order to secure a justifiable and amicable solution.

Nanking, July 16, 1929.

## STATEMENT BY DR. C. T. WANG, MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Dr. C. T. Wang was away from the Capital when the Sino-Russian crisis developed. Upon his return to Shanghai, on the evening of July 19, he issued the following short statement.)

On July 12, while in Peiping, I made the statement that the National Government is not inimical but entertains friendly feelings towards the Soviet Government. However, we are determined to exterminate communistic propaganda in China, wherever found and at whatever cost. The present attitude of the Soviet Government, however, has compelled the National Government to take precautionary and defensive measures. This is not to be interpreted that we have abandoned the hope to have the question settled by peaceful means.

The use the Chinese Eastern Railway has been put to as a base for communistic propaganda against China's government and existing social institutions and order by Soviet agents gives China the justification for resorting to the preventive and emergency measure of taking over control of the Railway and its telegraphic and telephonic system. It is absolutely incorrect to infer that we have nullified the Russian interests in the Railway. There is no ground for fear either on the part of Russia or any other power that foreign enterprises in China purely for legitimate purposes will not be duly respected. It is the fixed policy of the National Government always to use proper diplomatic procedure according to established principles of international law in reaching an amicable and satisfactory settlement of outstanding issues between China and the foreign powers.



## STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE THREE EASTERN PROVINCES

(The following is the English translation of the statement issued by the Northeastern provincial governments with regard to the Sino-Russian crisis:—)

“Russia and China being close neighbours their diplomatic relations should be friendly. All intercourse between the two countries is regulated by the Sino-U. S. S. R. treaty and the U. S. S. R. Mukden pact of 1924 and these should be strictly adhered to in order to create mutual friendship.

“According to article 6 of the Sino-U.S.S.R. treaty and article 5 of the U. S.S.R.-Mukden pact both governments agreed to be responsible to each other for suppressing in their respective territories all societies, organizations or demonstrations detrimental to the safety of the other state. Both governments also agreed to refrain from all propaganda which might be harmful to public order and to the stability of the other state.

### Ideas Differ Fundamentally

“The political and social ideas of the two countries differ fundamentally, the U. S. S. R. having adopted Bolshevik principles. China can therefore never allow the U. S. S. R. to propagate these principles within her borders. In spite of the above mentioned agreements the U.S.S.R. has used its embassy in Peking as headquarters for directing such propaganda. This embassy was raided on the 6th of April 1927. At that time China was recognized throughout the world as being very lenient towards all other Soviet or Sino-Russian institutions, including the Chinese Eastern Railway, by not pursuing the search any further. In spite of this the Soviet government, forgetful of this friendly attitude, has now for years continued its secret work of propagating bolshevism in the north-eastern provinces of China. On May 27 this year a meeting of the Third Internationale was held on the premises of U. S. S. R. consulate-general in Harbin. Amongst those present were many important Chinese Eastern Railway officials, representatives of the Third Internationale labour unions and of other Soviet organisations in China and Harbarovsk, totalling in all over 80 persons.

### **Cannot Tolerate Conspiracy**

"They included Mr. Skatevick, C. E. R. commercial commissioner, and Mr. Kuznetzoff, former Soviet consul-general in Mukden. It is quite natural that the Chinese government could not tolerate such a conspiracy within its territory without taking self-protecting measures. Consequently the Harbin consulate-general was searched and many documents were found proving the guilt of the conspirators. Reproductions of important documents are published herewith. If, then, the U. S. S. R. had apologised and expressed its willingness not to allow any further occurrences of this kind in the future the Chinese government would have been happy in continuing its friendly relations with Russia. The U.S.S.R. however, did nothing of the kind. Instead it protested and insinuated that the documents discovered were forged.

### **Justify Drastic Step**

"The Chinese government then realised that the only solution was to take some drastic step for protecting its own interests. Consequently the offices of the Third Internationale labour unions and other Soviet organisations in Harbin were closed.

"Furthermore as it was found that most of the important functionaries arrested when the consulate was raided were also members of the Third Internationale the Chinese Government could not refrain from following up its policy of adhering to the treaties. The Chinese Government was also convinced that these Soviet C. E. R. officials would use their positions for furthering far-reaching schemes detrimental to the state. Therefore the services of the Russian manager and sub-manager of the C. E. R. were suspended, a Chinese sub-manager meanwhile being appointed to act as general manager.

### **Representative Recalled**

"The Chinese Government then expected the Board of Directors to select suitable men as their successors. The C. E. R. is an important line of international communications. If it is interrupted not only will the trade between Russia and China suffer but other powers will also have reasons for complaints.

"The U. S. S. R. originally seemed to understand the situation by sending a representative to China for negotiations. He was however suddenly recalled and an ultimatum was sent to China expressing numerous unreasonable demands.



"The Chinese Government replied to this ultimatum in a conciliatory way, still leaving it open for the U.S.S.R. to open negotiations. The U.S.S.R. did not take any notice of this reply; instead it declared a rupture of diplomatic relations with China and recalled its consuls. Military preparations were also begun by moving troops to the Chinese frontiers and hostilities actually began by the seizure of Chinese cargo boats and freight trains and by sending an aeroplane to fly over Chinese territory.

"Apparently this will lead to a breach of the Kellogg Anti-war Pact, which has recently been signed by the U.S.S.R.

"The Central and local authorities in China both have the same purpose of preventing all bolshevik influence from entering China. The Chinese Eastern Railway, being within Chinese territory should be used in the interest of peace and order and for facilitating international communications. The Chinese Government thus felt obliged to clear the C.E.R. from bolshevik influence. As to the actual management of the railway the Chinese Government reports its willingness to respect the 1924 agreement. If the U.S.S.R. does not understand this plain attitude of the Chinese Government but continues its hostile acts leading into further grave occurrences it will have to bear the whole responsibility.

"The Central Government has already notified the U.S.S.R. of its attitude as quoted above but the undersigned wish to emphasis its importance by publishing this declaration at Mukden, this 22nd day of July 1929.

Signed by the Political Council of the Northeastern Provinces, the Liaoching Provincial Government, the Kirin Provincial Government and the Heilungkiang Provincial Government."

## DETAILS OF THE RAID UPON THE SOVIET CONSULATE-GENERAL AT HARBIN.

From the mass of documents and other material discovered by the Chinese police at Harbin, who raided the Soviet Consulate-General on May 27th, the following details are now made public by the Central Government:—

According to secret reports the Communist Party were planning to call a Publicity Conference of the Third Communist Internationale in the cellar of the Soviet Consulate at Harbin between 12 a.m. and 3 p.m. on May 27th.

The Conference was to be attended by Communist leaders of the Ahtzeho, Yimienpo, Hungto, Hotze and Mulin stations on the eastern section of the Chinese Eastern Railway; those of the Yaomen, Changchun stations on the south; Anta, Angangchi, Tsalantun, Pokto, Hailar and Manchuli stations on the west; those in the Railway service in Harbin; and those representing various factories, trade unions, Soviet Central Trade League, Soviet Mercantile Fleet, Soviet Far Eastern Petroleum Syndicate, Soviet Far Eastern State Trade Board etc. from thirty-six districts along the Railway.

The Communist leaders of Chita and Khabarovka were also present, making up a total of more than 80 participants. The representatives from various places were to report on their propaganda work which would be carefully considered by the Conference. Directions would be given by the Conference as to how to proceed in the future. It was learned that all documents relating to past propaganda work done in China and other countries would be submitted to the Conference.

### THREE NOTORIOUS LEADERS.

Among the 80 odd representatives were three notorious Communist leaders. One was Tzmpalevzk, General Manager of the Soviet Far Eastern State Trade Board; another was Dalayoff, Inspector of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet; and the third was Stakivh, a member of the Trade Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway. They were the most





The picture of the stove in which Chinaminsky burned documents.



This picture was taken in the back room of the Soviet Consul's residence when Ouchavsky, Chief of the General Affairs Department of the Soviet Consulate, was burning documents in the iron stove, which could be seen on the left of the picture. Ouchavsky is the third one from the left.

powerful members of the North Manchurian Executive Committee of the Communist Party. The said Committee was under the direct control of the Communist Branch Headquarters of Khabarovka, as were also the Trade Union of the Employees of the Chinese Eastern Railway, Communist Youths' Society, Communist Juvenile Society and the Women's Society. The Soviet Government was paying special attention to the activities of the Communist Youths' Society. Three months ago the Soviet Government despatched several members of that Society to Khabarovka and Vladivostok to study Party affairs. These young Communists were expected to return to Harbin in June or July. Such General Conferences were on a very large scale and were held once every two years. Aside from these General Conferences, the Communist Party had ordinary joint meetings, which were held twice a year.

Such a general conference, being detrimental to the peace and order of the land, had to be dealt with severely.

### PROMPT ACTION TAKEN.

Upon receipt of the foregoing report, the Special Police Administration at Harbin, in view of the seriousness of the issue in connection with the peace and order of the Three Eastern Provinces and its important international bearing, immediately reported to the Governor of the Special Administrative District and at the same time ordered Shao Tzung-huai, Chief of the Third Police Station, to proceed to the Soviet Consulate with a detachment of policemen.

### ARRESTS MADE.

The Conference was just being held at 2 p.m. In the raid that ensued, forty-two members of the Consulate, the Soviet Consul-General and Vice-Consul at Harbin, the Soviet Consul-General at Mukden, and thirty-nine representatives from different parts of Manchuria were arrested. It was found that Tzmpalevzk, the General Manager of the Soviet Far Eastern State Trade Board, Dalayoff, Inspector of the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, and Stakivh, of the Trade Department of the Chinese Eastern Railway, were among these arrested.

At the trial they confessed Trobinsk came from Ahtzeho, Kolita from Yimienpo, Wechsheff from Hungto and Hutze, Kuanhaloff from Mulin,





**Above:** The fire place in the secret observation room on the second floor of the Consulate, in which ashes of burned documents were still discernable. The person who burned the documents was Porta, a Russian Communist.

**Below:** The fireplace in the office of the Soviet Consul, in which many documents were burned when the Chinese police forced their entrance.



Fucholanoff from Yaomen, Leikosheff from Changchun, Fultashoff from Anta, Leivpiff from Anganchi, Kulinkoff and Blicheko from Tsalantun, Kloyin from Pokto, Kolta from Hailar, Shemlot, Yaovnish and Dladoff from Manchuli, and Trokosky, Paliloff, Yaovekoff, Stakovsk Alexandervh and Feilipua, all being members of the Chinese Eastern Railway Administration.

Others, like Polimalonoff were from Santzeliupun, Pota from the local Trade Union, Sleinvch from the local office of the Soviet Central Trade League, Dalayoff from the Soviet Mercantile Fleet, Potloff from the Far Eastern Petroleum Syndicate, and Tzmpalevzk from the Soviet Far Eastern State Trade Board. Kaute came from Chita and the Soviet Consul-General at Mukden from Mukden. From their confessions, it was ascertained that a Conference was actually going on at the time of the raid.

### A POOR EXCUSE.

At the time of the preliminary trial, those representatives from out-ports, when asked the reason for their coming to Harbin, all professed to have come to change their passports. Had they all come from small stations, such an excuse might pass. However, as they all come from big stations like Manchuli and Suifeng, where there are Soviet Consulates, the falsehood was self-evident since they could not have come such a long way to Harbin for the purpose of changing their passports while they could have done so at the Soviet Consulates at their local stations.

Tzmpalevzk confessed that he called on the Harbin Soviet Consulate four or five times a week and sometimes once every day to discuss certain questions with the Soviet Consul. This showed that Tzmpalevzk had been in close contact with the Soviet Consul and the inference is that he had been conducting Communistic propaganda work in the latter's premises.

Qualifications in the Communist Party are very strict. All those now under arrest confessed that they joined the Communist Party before 1922. It is clear that all the arrested Communists are old members and they are all leaders in the Party on account of their long connection.

### SECRET CODES.

According to reports of the secret service agents the Communist Party, endeavoring to avoid suspicion and for fear of being detected,



issued orders only verbally or by secret codes. When the arrested persons above-mentioned were searched, on the body of several were found small pamphlets containing secret codes which could not be deciphered.

### BURNING UP DOCUMENTS.

Furthermore, when the police demanded entry into the Consulate, all its doors were closed. When the police discovered through the window that the inmates were hurriedly burning up documents, Police Chief Shao was compelled to force an entrance to save the rest of the documents before the Russians could throw them all into the furnace. Those which were already in the furnace but were not consumed by fire were also extricated. It was found later from the remnants that a large number of important documents had already been burnt before the police got in.

In the meantime General Mi Chun-lin, Chief of the Chinese Police, Vice-Director Chia and Commissioner of Education Chang also came to the Consulate and ordered a systematic and thorough search of the premises. At the same time they proceeded to the office of the Consul-General, where they found him in the process of burning documents. The Chinese officials greeted him and remained in silence for a while before withdrawing from the room. At seven o'clock in the evening the search was completed.

The thirty-nine representatives from outports were brought to the Police Station for detention while the Soviet Consul-General and forty-two members of the Consulate remained in the Consulate. The Soviet Consul-General at Mukden was later escorted back to his residence.

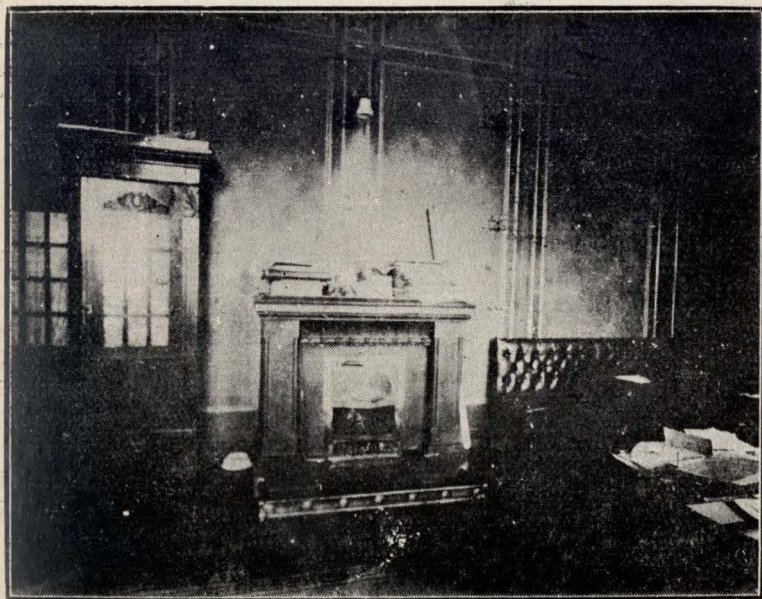
### LEADERS IDENTIFIED.

When the arrested Communists were brought to the Police Station, the original secret service agent who reported the incident was requested to identify them and he stated that they were all important leaders of the Party. He further said that six other Communist leaders were still at large, who should be sought after by the authorities.

### STOVES IN SUMMER.

It was found in the office of the Consulate that, in addition to the steam radiators, there were also two fireplaces and an iron stove. Such

equipment during the summer was ample proof that it was expressly used for the purpose of destroying documents. When the police entered the building, they found documents were still burning in the stoves and they hastened to photograph them as evidence. As to the position of the stoves, the iron stove was placed in the office, which was next to the sitting room. In this stove the police found a large quantity of paper ashes. One of the fire places was in the private office of the Consul, in which was also found plenty of ashes though a little less than those in the other office. One of the stoves was in the secret observation room on the third floor of the Consulate, in which was discovered evidence indicating that the stove had been burning for a long time before the entrance of the police. It was with much difficulty and not until 5 p.m. that the secret room was entered by the police. If there were no secret Communist documents in the premises of the Consulate, they need not have locked the doors and burnt the documents secretly. Even taking for granted that the documents burnt up were secret diplomatic papers, the ashes could not have been so plentiful and the time required for burning could not have been so long. There is no room for doubt that they were trying to destroy evidence.



A close-up view of the iron stove in the back room of the Consul's residence, in which Ouchavsky burned documents.



## CONSULATE SAFEGUARDED.

It is further learned that the library of the Consulate contained tens of thousands of pieces of Communist literature. The library has been sealed up pending further investigation. All important books on Communist doctrines found in different rooms of the Consulate were brought back to the Police Station as evidence, while all the documents, including those which remained intact and those which had already been partly burnt, were also brought back to the Police Station for registration and translation into Chinese.

All the safes and cases in the premises were left unopened by the Chinese police nor has any of the furniture in the Consulate been removed. After the search, the Chinese officer in charge of the search accompanied a member of the Consulate to go over the premises, and the latter was requested to sign a paper to certify that no damage was done to the building, so as to avoiding future complications. The latter, however, refused to sign the paper.

## COMMUNISTS DETAINED ARE WELL TREATED.

All the arrested Communists were now being detained in the Detention Room of the Police Station, separating the male from female prisoners and with one or more persons occupying one room. The ventilation of the rooms is good and each prisoner is provided with a new white blanket, a new rug, and with soap, towel, and other toilet necessities. The prisoners have breakfast, tiffin, tea and dinner every day, provided by the Sino-Russian Restaurant. During the preliminary trial each prisoner was provided with a chair and given cigarettes. The case is now being referred to the Party Affairs Investigation Commission of the Governor's Office for trial.

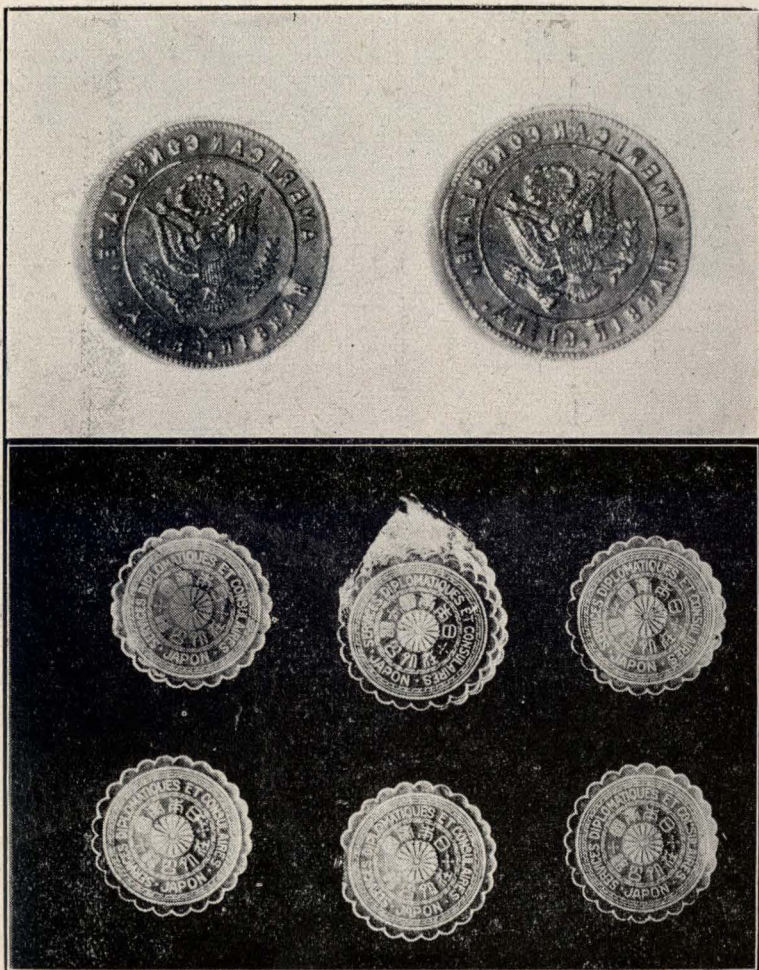
The following particulars may here be enumerated:

1. THE CLOSE SECRET OF THE CONCLAVE: The propaganda meeting of the third internationale convoked by these conspirators was held in the cell of the Soviet consulate. The secrecy of this meeting was without parallel; all the doors were so closed that any endeavour to break in would take considerable time during which all the documents could be destroyed with great facility. Thus it was futile, in their opinion, for the police to attempt to enter the cell. The raid, however, was crowned with success owing to the unexpected celerity of the movement of the police.

2. THE SUBTERFUGE IN THE STATEMENT OF THE CONSPIRATORS: All those who took part in the complot stated that they came to the consulate for the purpose of changing their passports, or for visiting friends, or for making enquiries. No one would acknowledge that he had something to do with the conference. The discrepancy in their statements may be summed up as follows: First, if they had no secret meeting, all the doors would not be so tightly closed as to shut out all admittance during office hours, especially in the time when there were many people applying for passports. This eccentric aspect can never be seen in government offices in any country in the world. Second, if they had no seditious schemes in view, the conspirators, more than eighty in number, would not have crowded themselves into a locked-up cell which was neither an office room nor a club. Third, the timidity and self-contradiction of the conspirators was plainly evident when none of them dared to acknowledge that they were having a conference when it was quite reasonable for them to state that they had an ordinary meeting. Fourth, that the meeting was prearranged was undeniable from the fact that the participants were most of them important members of the communist party, such as the Consul-General of Mukden and the representatives from Khabarovska and that these comploters arrived at the same time although they did not live at the same distance from Harbin, where the conference was held. Fifth, all the arrested persons stated that they came to the consulate for passports. But it was quite suspicious that they all arrived at about 1 p.m. and nearly none of them was a plain citizen but of some standing. It is quite improbable for such personages to come to the consulate at the same time if there were no prearrangement. Finally, if they were really coming to the consulate for passports, it is highly dubious why none of them had got a passport or other certificates when they had waited at the consulate for more than one hour from 1 p.m. to 2 p.m. (It was after 2 p.m. when the police entered the premises.) From these considerations we may safely draw the conclusion that the statements of these arrested persons were entirely fabulous and evasive. That the falsehood of their statements was beyond doubt is evident from the fact that when the police had arrested the conspirators the consul-general urgently enjoined them not to say too much and that with this injunction the comploters all complied.



PHOTOGRAPHS  
and  
TRANSLATIONS  
of some of the  
SEIZED DOCUMENTS  
and of  
Other Proofs of Communistic Propaganda



Above: Forgery of the bronze badge of the American Consulate secured during the search of the Soviet Consulate at Harbin.

Below. Post stamps of the Japanese diplomatic service secured during the search of the Soviet Consulate at Harbin.



[illegible]

A list of names of those who attended the Propaganda Conference in the Soviet Consulate at Harbin six weeks before the raid.



TELEGRAM SENT FROM HARBIN, VIA VLADIVOSTOK ON JANUARY  
16, 1929, TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONALE AT MOSCOW:

(A)—Our comrades who had studied the political situation in South China have reached the following conclusions:—

Feng Yu-hsiang is contemplating to approach Moscow for assistance in his effort at frustrating the unification of China. As Japan strengthened the Chang Tsung-chang Wu Pei-fu bloc to resist the influence in both North and South China and has been giving them secret assistance, Soviet Russia has to render every assistance to Feng Yu-hsiang should Russia desire to maintain her position in the Far East in general and in China in particular. There are persons who are opposed to co-operation with the Southern Government. The reactionary elements in China have been very active in the spring and an outbreak of hostilities is likely in summer. Russia could easily avail herself of the opportunity to recover her position in China in accordance with the 1925 Agreement.

(B)—According to the existing local situation, to execute the policy of terrorism is premature. Elaborate preparations should be made beforehand. Additional funds should be earmarked for the purchase of explosives and other like materials for use at Nanking, Mukden and districts along the Chinese Eastern Railway. For the present the terrorist policy can be put into execution in cities between Nanking and Mukden and in other important ports in China, not including districts along the Chinese Eastern Railway for which adequate schemes shall be formulated later on.

(C)—When the Chinese Eastern Railway has to be surrendered in the future, the telegraph system shall be well protected by experienced and reliable persons from various countries.

(D)—Under the present circumstances, the date for conducting conference through the exchange of long distance telegraph messages has to be altered. From foreign telegraphic reports it is learned that the Chinese authorities are maintaining a strict watch over all telegraphed messages sent through Vladivostok. We hold that exchange of opinions through telegrams shall be strictly forbidden and the proceedings of the conference should be made as simple as possible so as to avoid possible detection by outsiders.



此片係蘇聯領館於一九二九年一月十六日由哈爾濱經過海參威向莫斯科第三國際發出之長途電報稿 第一頁

Original copy of the telegram sent out by the Soviet Consulate at Harbin on January 16th, 1929, to the Headquarters of the Third Communist Internationale. These sheets were thrown into the stove, but the Chinese policemen arrived in time to save them before they were consumed by fire. 16-го Ян

и. а. по прямому телеграфному проводу  
передано следующее. ~~Вопрос о~~  
На дополнение телеграммы моего 27-го декабря 1928 года  
авторитетных и политиков юга Китая усматривается, что согласно  
суждений наших политиков следующее: Стремление Чан-кай-ши  
и Мооки за поддержкой, дабы нарушить объединение Кван-  
тоу. Принимая во внимание Чжан-цзю-чэна и Чжан-фу, между  
собой стремятся объединиться для общей борьбы против Япо-  
нии, Япония открыто оказывает этим группам явную поддержку, по-  
этому необходимо с нашей стороны оказать крупную поддержку С. и К.  
и т. д. .... Последнее обстоятельство только может вызвать на-  
пряженность на востоке, в частности в Китае. точка. Проведение  
достаточно, можно сказать уверенно, если с нашей стороны  
не станем враждебных группировок в Китае, так как враждеб-  
ные удаются возобновить прежнее положение, согласно договора 1925 г.  
иногда можно считать, что деятельность террора в данной  
преждевременно. Но необходимо лишь организовать крупную и  
готовку для чего потребуются: усиление денежных средств, доста-  
точно и все необходимое для этой цели материалы для Нанкина  
и, в район К.В.ж.д. Сдерживать террор возможно теперь лишь в  
Нанкин-Мукден и другие значительные пункты, включая  
К.В.ж.д., где по виду будет вводиться террор.  
связь налажена и будет сохранена, если и  
все обезрежено опытным лицам и вновь  
1929.



TELEGRAM SENT TO A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE 3RD INTERNATIONALE THROUGH THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT OF THE CHINESE EASTERN RAILWAY ON JANUARY 18, 1929:

1. In case the policy of terrorism shall be put into execution, to which Chinese Communist organization shall it be entrusted and in case there are such organizations how many are there in the Three Eastern Provinces, and what materials are required to carry out the policy and how big a fund will be needed?

2. Are the explosives in stock sufficient to suit the purpose and what shall be the schemes in case poison gas may be used?

3. Basing on your (the representative's) report, explain whether it is possible to supply assassination instruments to the Nanking body and when shall such supply be sent. In case the districts along the Chinese Eastern Railway is to be included in the zone for executing such schemes, where can the funds to finance the move be deposited. Please make careful report on the number of Chinese who are doing substantial service in this connection by filling up the printed form No. 21.

4. All documents in Communist organizations shall be re-registered and be put up in places of safety. Pending the receipt of special orders all old and newly purchased books and literature shall be sent to the Mongolian border for safe-keeping.

5. Fill in the printed form No. 21 all Chinese leaders who have conducted substantial anti-Communist activities and the material protection which they are relying upon.

6. The activities of all Communist organizations shall not discontinue unless some unavoidable complications have taken place.

7. Instruct all Party members who are doing substantial work to keep calm, and to pledge absolute obedience to the regulations of the Party and to the Party authorities.

(signed) The Third Internationale.



каждый момент, будут необходимы срочные  
 Харбин-Владивосток по прямому проводу телеграф  
 работников международного телеграфа видно, что Харбин  
 постоянно контролирует разговоры Владивостока, по чему, по ка  
 идет доискивание каких-либо разговоров по телефону, а продолжат  
 их по прямому проводу обычным порядком, где ни в коем случае  
 будет доступно знать. П. Д. А. Д. Р. /представитель Комитета

18-го Января 1929

Владивостока по прямому проводу в Харбин, Центральный Телеграф для Л  
 Комитет Комитета

Я настоятельно и категорически требую срочного выяснения:

и каталонские организации могут быть надежными в проведении в жизнь  
 план, какова численность в районе 8-х провинций, какие для этого по  
 средства и материалы.

достаточно ли взыскать средств, или же их в Вашем распоряжении, ка  
 план применения может быть использован газам.

можно ли и когда именно надеяться на полное снабжение Нанкина, соот  
 предполагаемого Вами плана и какими российскими пунктами подга  
 раничиться для сосредоточения денежных средств, не исключая район  
 Л. Д. Д. "Какие с больше" осторожностью всех активных работников  
 русской национальности по таблиц Р. 21.

документы коммунистических организаций должны быть перегруппи  
 и перенесены в недоступные места. Вся литература, имеющаяся в  
 пунктуальных учреждениях, а также равно и пополнение  
 переправлены в пограничные пункты Монголии, впредь до  
 ния.



TELEGRAM FROM HARBIN TO MOSCOW VIA VLADIVOSTOK DATED  
JANUARY 19, 1929:

1. The printed form No. 21 has been duly filled up and found correct and this has been forwarded to the Committee of the Third Internationale for reference. The names of our leaders are written in perpendicular form while those of the leaders of the opposite side are written in horizontal form. The figures used to represent the number of persons are from 0 to 239, of which X equals to 13, B equals to 29 and etc.

2. All telegraph offices are now in our hands. An order has been issued prohibiting employees of the telegraph offices from resigning their posts without sufficient reasons. Employees of the telegraph offices and Party directors have been permitted to secure Chinese nationality should they be able to do anything to facilitate the control of these telegraph offices. The Chinese are having much difficulty in learning to operate the automatic telegraph apparatus in view of its complicated construction and of our obstructions. All reliable persons in the telegraph offices who are handling the communication of secret information were provided for by Engineer Chicherin, Pusky, Levizoff and Yulikroup. Their laborious task has now borne fruit. This work deserves our special attention, confidence and appreciation. The employees of the Railway have now overcome their nervousness and they are maintaining their usual calm.

3. Basing on reports coming from Nanking, our comrades who are handling substantial work have resolved that pending the formal declaration of attitude by the Nanking Government towards the Chinese Eastern Railway the execution of the policy of terrorism at various places should be postponed as circumstances might require. However, preparations for its execution in all important centers not including the districts along the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be completed in time.

4. If the Nanking Government does not manifest its attitude towards the Russian position along the Chinese Eastern Railway and in other important centers of the Three Eastern Provinces then the suggestions made by Yulikroup that China might eventually incline to co-operate with Russia would be quite reasonable. We have made adequate preparations at Mukden to meet any possible move on the part of China in that direction.

5. From the conversations made by the representatives of different Chinese Communist organizations at Harbin, it is learned that there is strong possibility for the organization of secret belligerent contingents at Mukden, for which, however, 120,000 gold rubles are required to finance the campaign. As to the subsidies, we have sent you a detailed report by special couriers.







TELEGRAM TO THE THIRD INTERNATIONALE AT MOSCOW FROM  
HARBIN, VIA VLADIVOSTOK, DATED JANUARY 20, 1929:

1. With the occurrence of political changes in Mukden, all communist organizations there have been reorganized and all documents and literature deposited therein have been removed to secret places, by expedient measures, thereby relieving apprehension in case of possible raid on these organizations. Steps have been taken to keep up close communication with the new party leaders although the measures taken are not very effective and somewhat tardy.

2. The work done by our Party comrades in the interior of China has been ineffective as they have not yet thoroughly understood the Party. But with the establishment of Communist organizations in the Three Eastern Provinces which are conducting their activities through the medium of Chinese organizations, Party work has been progressing by leaps and bounds. Other than such organizations there are Communist Cells, which are enjoying similar power as the former. The "Cells" sent to China have all been confirmed by the Third Internationale and these include 182 Chinese and 48 Russians and they are being distributed in the following manner:—

Harbin, 10 Chinese and 4 Russians.

Mukden, 25 Chinese and 7 Russians.

Heilungkiang, 10 Chinese and 5 Russians.

Kirin, 10 Chinese and 5 Russians.

The rest being distributed in districts now under the control of Nanking.

The Third Internationale is hastily training additional Party members to be sent to China to conduct Communist activities. Preparations are now being made to send 600 additional Chinese, 250 Russian and 200 Korean Communists to China to assist in the work and the despatch of these persons is regarded as necessary under the present circumstances.

3. After careful reconsideration of the execution of the policy of terrorism the following conclusions have been reached:—

The policy of terrorism, well worked out, is one of the most effective weapons against Imperialists. Preparations are now being made in full swing to conduct the campaign in different parts of China and members of the Chinese Preparatory School have been employed to discuss the



полно сглаживается и

第四頁

полученного сегодня донесения Ханкина, ртуть на  
наших по месту условий до полного выяснения обстоятельств  
ных с действующим Ханкинским Правительством по отклонению полве  
мнения К.В. не воспринимать от активного террора, но быть в  
вспомогательных и во всех указанных пунктах, исключая Дор  
Донская доводи Виль-трубе, указанная личность может быть ск  
нашу сторону через некоторое время, если Ханкинское Правитель  
проявит активность по отношению СССР и полве отклонения К.В. жд  
других местах 3-х Восточных Провинций. точка. Для обеспечения этого  
стоятельства нами приняты соответствующие меры в Мукдене.

разговорах в Харбине с представителями коммунистических органи  
изации китайской национальности, выясняется полная возможность осуще  
ствления тайной оппозиции в Мукдене, при необходимости и срочном ас  
сигновании денежных средств в сумме 120.000 долларов. рублей, а для до  
полнительной выдачи средства в моем распоряжении имеются. Подробная  
формация выслана с курьером. Пока все.

20-го января 1929 года.

ано по прямому проводу из Харбина через Владивосток в Москву. Ко  
рну

связи с переменной политикой Мукдена, с нашей организацией перефор  
маны, организационные документы и вся литература в спешном поря  
дочке в недоставляемые места. В случае обмороков, бояться не  
с. Восстановление тесной связи с вновь назначенным Началь  
предприимчивая широкие шаги, но пока мало что  
по времени. точка.



problem. They all agreed to the suggestion of making preparations and of executing the schemes by ourselves, in the interest of the World Revolution. Please send down the balance of the fund in the name of the Secret Organization of the Third Internationale and send over persons to assist in working out the problem.

4. According to secret reports from Mukden the high authorities there lack strong determination and they are unwilling to handle complicated affairs. Japan, naturally, could not acquire the confidence of the Chinese, who are now unstable and undetermined in their thought. It is expected that with our resolute preparations we could bring about an open outbreak between Mukden and Nanking in the near future.

TELEGRAM FROM MOSCOW TO HARBIN VIA VLADIVOSTOK, DATED  
JANUARY 23, 1929:

The Commission of the Third Internationale, after having reviewed the reports sent in from different places, has reached the following resolution:—

As the Nanking and Mukden authorities have reached an agreement, we shall put up a strong united front against the co-operation between Nanking and Mukden for the unification of China. Should such co-operation materialize the Chinese authorities would investigate into the activities of Communist organizations.

The Commission of the Third Internationale, with the approval of the Central Executive Committee, has resolved to accept the suggestion made by your department and to increase the fund to 350,000 gold roubles which you suggested to be used to finance the campaign of terrorism against Chinese leaders at different important centers. But it must be kept in mind that great discretion shall be exercised in the selection of Chinese lower class Party members (such have not been carefully selected before). The Chinese Communists should be trained by responsible Chinese members so that they would not indulge in any written correspondence, only contenting themselves with handling their assigned work. As to the Russian Communists, aside from receiving their necessary training, they shall each know their own duties clearly and they shall never make any open move unless they have sufficient reason to believe in their final success. The Commission of the Third Internationale is



работников в Китае, особенно в момент, когда начинается 3-х Восточных Пасх. Инициативу в организации с большим успехом. Инициативу усиливать через посредство китайских учреждений, не только параллельно, но и в тех случаях, которые получали подкрепление, командиров Коминтерна, а также в количестве 168-х китайцев и 47 граждан С.С.

Харбин	.....10	китайцев,	4	русских,
Мукден	.....25	китайцев,	7	русских,
Цинцинский район	.....10	китайцев,	5	русских,
Гиринский район	.....10	китайцев,	5	русских.

Остальные командированы в район Маньчжурского Округа, причём не только для подготовки и командирования, но и для выполнения 600 китайцев, 50 русских и 200 жордцев. В эти лица в данный момент являются необходимыми для параллельной работы.

В вторичном обсуждении вопроса о приёме террора, пришли к следующему заключению: Марой борьбы с империализмом является хорошо подготовленный террор, почему постановили в срочном порядке произвести полную подготовку во всех областях, округов Китая. Приглашение на обсуждение этого вопроса лица китайской национальности-организационной подготовительной школы выразили полное своё согласие в принятии участия в подготовке и в проведении этого мероприятия для пользы мировой революции. точка. Доклад, сделанный в пункте 3-м, прокуратуре совещания тайной интернациональной организации, ускорить ассигнования просимых денежных средств и командирование континентального персонала, памятуя, что решение не требует отлагательств.

В данных Мукденской тайной организации видно, что китайские верные Мукден действуют нерешительно и также бояться осложнения. Японцы являются ненадежно. Это обстоятельство и порождают двойственную нерешительность. Следы зорко за событиями, но в будущем должен быть разрыв Мукдена с Японией при энергичной нашей подготовке. Пока во

quite aware of the dangers attendant to the actions of such members. Therefore, they should made elaborate preparations financially and materially and assess as much supplies as possible instead of wasting their time on empty talk.

In carrying out the schemes, sufficient time should be devoted to careful study of ways and means for carrying them out, in order to be sure of our final success. No attempt shall be made before any scheme has been carefully worked out.

The present moment is a good opportunity for us diplomatic representatives to achieve success. Party members shall not take any action of their own accord. In case the Party's activities should meet with a setback the Commission of the Third Internationale shall organize a secret contingent to execute the scheme for the complete destruction of the Chinese Eastern Railway and all government organizations in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The documents secured from certain military organizations are very useful to the Commission of the Third Internationale. Steps shall be taken to secure additional documents from such organizations. In case you need funds to carry out this scheme please let me know. In time of financial need please approach the registered shops and they shall be able to render assistance.

The Commission of the Third Internationale is exercising strict supervision on the conduct of Party members. It is hoped that Chinese members of the Communist Party shall maintain a calm attitude and shall work on preliminary preparations with a spirit of friendly love for the success of our cause.



23-го января

через Владивосток

Коминтерн, ссылаясь на поступившие из организации, посто-  
Владивосток, отношения Мукдана с Нанкином, образовать итенос  
тайный фронт против советской власти Мукдана с Нанкином.  
ских группировок явно подстрекает добровольцев преследу-  
емых организаций, посылу Коминтерна согласен с НКК ассигнуе-  
150.000 золотых рублей дополнительно к Завету, проекту для прене-  
террористической борьбы в центральных пунктах Китая, согласно Завету  
Завет, для чего необходимо строго придерживаться ангажированности.

К о м и н т е р н

oooooooooooooooo

TELEGRAM FROM MOSCOW TO HARBIN VIA VLADIVOSTOK, DATED

FEBRUARY 20, 1929:

As a result of the important political changes in South China we shall pay special attention to what actions the Mukden Authorities would take to meet the situation. Should the Mukden leaders be concentrating their attention on the political changes in the South, it will be our opportunity for conducting extensive Communistic activities in the North-East. All reports received in this connection indicate that there is possibility of a break between Nanking and Mukden as a result of the political changes in question.

It is expected that the Commission of the Third Internationale, basing on the points embodied in the petition, will approve the various steps outlined in your scheme. However, the regulations of the Railway governing the employment of equal number of Chinese and Russian staff members shall be opposed, and all Russian employees who have not secured normal Soviet nationality shall be replaced by Communist members. The Third Internationale has taken adequate steps in this connection as it would be very dangerous in case of a strike should such precautionary measures be not promptly taken.

The Soviet Government is planning to stage a military demonstration on the border districts and preparations in this connection are now in full swing. But before the preparations are completed, such reports should be categorically denied.

As Puconi (?) is an expert in military tactics, he shall make a detailed report on the Chinese political situation from its various angles and send such reports directly to Moscow. At the same time he shall report through long distance to the Commission of the Third Internationale the number of troops in China and places where strong military forces are stationed. Investigate into the number of rifles, guns and hand grenades now in store and report on measures for destroying these depots.

You shall also report on whether we could persuade Chinese comrades to handle the work and to draw up such plans themselves, leaving only the work of reconnoitering to you. You shall consider the schemes drawn up by the Chinese and see that they are carefully done so as to avoid possible danger to their lives. It is very important that great caution should be exercised especially at the present moment or what we have already achieved might be frustrated.



## REPORT FROM A PARTLY BURNT DOCUMENT:

Kelashelinkoff has requested me to introduce him to Navazawa (a Japanese) to discuss an important question, which I did.

Kelashelinkoff was accompanied by Mamontof when he interviewed Navazawa, and Mamontof requested Navazawa to provide his party with four boxes of explosives for transportation to the Russian Maritime Provinces. In reply Navazawa said that he had no stock on hand, but he could purchase the explosives for them provided they could get formal permission to do so.

Navazawa then approached me requesting me to inform Watanape (another Japanese) not to give any international publicity about the affair.

Kelashelinkoff also told Navazawa that Lazekoff was in the Maritime Provinces and that the anti-Government faction was still active in that region.

I understand that there are seven boxes of explosives deposited in the Japanese Nikofukuo Godown and that these could not be secured without obtaining the necessary authorization.

(This is from a report most of which was burnt, leaving only the above one-half page. The Japanese Nikofuko Godown mentioned in the report is situated at the Tituan Street, Harbin.)





The original copy of the proposals submitted to the General Propaganda Conference by the Russian Communist Liupa . This copy was secured while a sea roch was conducted in the premises of the Consulate.

(九)

此片係由蘇聯領館搜出列會黨人劉巴所提之議案  
第一頁

- Принципы мировой революции.  
Коммунизм на Востоке.
- 1) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 2) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 3) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 4) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 5) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 6) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 7) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 8) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 9) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.
  - 10) Борьба с империализмом и с капиталистическими странами.



MEMORANDUM ENTITLED "STEPS TO BE TAKEN TOWARDS  
WORLD REVOLUTION BY THE EASTERN THIRD  
COMMUNITS INTERNATIONALE,"

1. Unite with the peoples who are under the oppression of Capitalistic nations.
2. Exploit the colonies and semi-colonies.
3. Instigate the struggle for the liberty of Oppressed Peoples.
4. The Third Communist Internationale shall assist the revolutionary movements of peoples in all parts of the world.
5. Develop Soviet trade in colonies.
6. Explain at length the class war to the peoples in the colonies of the Imperialistic Powers.
7. Suppress the development of Capitalism and replace it by Socialism.
8. Popularize the slogan that the Soviet Socialist Republic is the saviour of Oppressed Peoples.
9. Explain the meaning of the Revolutionary Movement in China.
10. Wake up the Chinese to the fact that industry in China is now being manipulated by foreign capitalists.
11. Assist the Chinese in bringing about the downfall of militaristic-capitalists.
12. Suppress the Chinese capitalists and foreign capitalists in China.
13. Regulate the working conditions of Chinese labourers.
14. Improve the conditions of Chinese farmers.
15. Expel all foreign capitalists from China so that China can be entirely free. Confiscate the lands and property of the oppressive gentry and local rowdies and return the same to the common people.
16. Enlarge the activities of the Third Communist Internationale.
17. Organize Communist branches in lands under capitalistic control.
18. Solidify the position of the Communists.
19. Conduct extensive research work on Leninism and on the past experience of the Communist Party.

## 頁二第

- 11) Таггерманбанне манагемента с Кун  
кантонантсмант вафрпрох. еман.
- 12) Тунт инсатраннас и, емане  
кантонантсмант наг. манагемента
- 13) Тирху работоро с Кунал;
- 14) Таунохсенне кунт. крестмангуда.
- 15) Скриссенне мана инсатран кунтман  
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- 16) Таунохсенне кунтман крестмангуда.
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- 18) Опасеносте кунтмангуда в манагемента.
- 19) Травматическое повреждение кунтмангуда  
кунтмангуда и манагемента. манагемента.
- 20) Работы кантмангуда.
- 21) Требования кантмангуда к кунт.  
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- 22) Отпор кантмангуда кунтмангуда  
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- 23) Кунтмангуда кунтмангуда.
- 24) Работы кунтмангуда.



20. Regulate the work of the Communist Party.
21. Study the demands of the Third Communist Internationale to the Communist Party.
22. Rally an attack on the Trotsky faction of the Communist Party.
23. Make elaborate preparations for chemical research work of the Third Communist Internationale.
24. Develop affairs with regard to chemical research work of the Party.
25. Expound the difficulties of the Party in conducting its work under Imperialistic influences.
26. Expound the meaning of the struggle to the youths.
27. Enlist additional young workers to take up political services.
28. Regulate the work of the Communist Youth Society in foreign countries.
29. Draw up schemes for the future of Soviet Russia and World Revolution.
30. Explain the reasons why capitalists the world over are hostile to Soviet Russia.
31. Oppose liquidation of the debts of Czarist Russia.
32. Raise the slogan that Soviet Russia is the fore-runner of the revolutionary movement of laborers.

The above document bears the signature of "Lupa".

- 28) Трудженіе рабаго в чинер. 1929
- 29) Значенне умоўнага п. бараб. 1929
- 30) Умовна трудга рабаго в чинер. 1929
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Раба.



RESOLUTIONS AT PROPAGANDA CONFERENCE HELD IN THE  
SOVIET CONSULATE AT HARBIN ON MAY 27TH, 1929.

Having taken notice of the report about the resolutions of the XVI all-Russian Party Conference and also the resolutions adopted at the April Plenary Session of the F. K. (Central Committee) about the situation of the inner Party of the Soviets; the secretary of the cells aligns himself entirely with aforesaid resolutions and welcomes above all the severity and resoluteness . . . . . solidarity and . . . . .

To make known on a broad basis the resolutions of the Plenary Session and of XVI conference to the Party Masses, and to instruct the A. P. O. to get to work on theses and material relative to these questions. Comrade Jwenju deals with the reports in general (sumarum) of the cells of the consulate.

The Advisers of the Secretariat, of the Cells of the Railway Line

The Advisers of the Secretariat  
of the Cells of the Railway Line

Mechanical  
Depot

---

Administration.





# PROPAGANDA PLAN FOR NORTHERN MANCHURIA FOR THE PERIOD MAY—OCTOBER, 1929:

## A. Organization.

1. To study measures of subsidiary organizations of the Party and of the Branches of the Communist Youths' Party with a view to putting the work on a sound basis and to effect a huge increase in the number of laborers. To draw up regulations regarding the work for the Propaganda Committee.

2. To investigate the work of the Propaganda Committee at the Central Factory and the Railway Administrative Offices, Manchuli and Suifenhö. A conference consisting of two sessions should be held at the Propaganda branch offices in various cities and along the railway lines.

3. To enlarge the supervisory work for (?) and to report to Party Headquarters all investigations thereon.

## B. Party education and political education.

### 1. Curriculum.

a. To fix the time-limit of the work of schools along the various railway lines.

b. To fix the course of study and methods of teaching and training.

c. To examine the workings of schools and organizations.

d. To investigate and preserve the textbooks at the end of each semester.

2. To compile the annual report on the preparation of Party education and political education during 1929-1930.

a. To select and train directors and to increase the number of labor-propagandists.

b. To regulate the classes of schools and organizations.

c. To systematize the work on explanation of sciences and selected courses.

d. To discuss the question relating to printing and distributing textbooks which are used in schools and organizations.

e. To discuss the question relating to the elevation of training method and organization measures; the deans of colleges and the faculty of middle schools should be responsible for such work.

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此片係在蘇聯領館查獲此次宣傳共產會議之議事日程

第一頁

此片係在蘇聯領館查獲此

宣傳共產會議之議事日程

第一頁

A copy of the agenda of the Propaganda Conference held in the Soviet Consulate on May 27th, 1929.



f. To consider and improve the method of training in connection with the knowledge of party and political affairs, and to arouse the co-operative spirit of the Youths' Party and the Vocational Association.

### C. Self-study.

#### 1. Organization.

a. The self-study Committee should be responsible for the method of self-study and the supply of text-books.

b. All professors, instructors, and students and specialists shall be called to take part in self-study work.

c. All colleges, clubs and libraries shall be utilized for self-study.

2. The examination of results of self-study during 1929-1930 (winter term), especially on the work of vocational and technical courses.

### D. Ordinary, vocational and technical education.

1. To examine the resolutions passed by the Party Headquarters in Northern Manchuria relating to the question of the 45th Division of Education Bureau, i.e., to pay attention to the following items:

a. To eliminate anti-Soviet elements among the school faculties.

b. To discard menial service, in order to afford every member of the Vocational Association a chance to obtain a fair education in vocational and technical courses.

### E. Work of Libraries and Clubs.

1. To investigate the appointment of the managers and members of the Board of trustees of clubs and their organization in order to improve the supervisory work of the clubs; and to study the question relating to the departmental work of the Board of Trustees.

2. To carry on summer work of the clubs, such as garden parties and picnics, with the officers of the clubs serving as directors.

3. To examine the organization which the librarians have in order to ascertain their political opinions and their ability and qualification for their posts.

4. The Boundary Investigation Committee is required to make reports on the work of libraries, as well as on public opinion and also to name the places where mass meetings of railway laborers have been held.

5. Moving pictures about the Soviet Government are to be shown in clubs according to their importance. Every newspaper should give space for the criticisms on these films.



*[The page contains faint, mostly illegible handwritten notes and some printed fragments.]*

[illegible]

*[Faint handwritten notes and markings are visible across the page.]*

[illegible]

COPIES OF THE ABOVE REPORT TO BE FORWARDED TO THE  
DIRECTOR, FBI, WASHINGTON, D. C. BY AIR MAIL, FIRST CLASS, WITH  
THIS REPORT, FOR THE DIRECTOR'S INFORMATION.

[illegible]



6. To organize the Youth's Party and to stimulate Women's activities.

7. Club-work for the masses in summer are to consist of lectures, reports, debates and art exhibitions.

8. The Boundary Investigation Committee is required to make reports on the work of the present term and the plans for next term.

#### **F. Work on physical education.**

1. The Boundary Investigation Committee is required to make reports on the physical education of young people of vocational unions. It is also necessary to carry on mass physical education with the help of press and social organizations; and to form recreation clubs at various places, such as Athletic Associations near the sea and athletic fields in Harbin.

#### **G. Newspaper Work.**

1. To continue issuing the existing newspapers, drama, and magazines, and to increase the number of weekly periodicals for propaganda. To report on the condition of the Youths' Magazine.

2. To raise funds for publishing newspapers in 1929-1930.

3. To report on the propaganda work of the Manchurian newspapers and magazines, regarding the financial condition of Soviet-Russia.

4. To discuss the question of establishing a new paper instead of the Merrova paper and to establish a new evening paper.

5. To adopt measures to publish from time to time news in connection with the Chinese Eastern Railway.

6. To adopt measures for the publicity of the following items:—

a. Labour problem, b. Youths' problem, c. The export of raw materials from Soviet<sup>a</sup> Union Factories.

7. To discuss the question relating to the organization of press-unions in Northern Manchuria.

#### **H. Party Affairs Conference, and the Congress of the Central Executive Committee.**

1. To discuss the question of the 16th conference on party affairs of the Branch Headquarters, and the congress of the Central Executive Committee.

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В. П. ПЕТРОВ

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1990

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2. To discuss the principles of the commission of the Third Internationale.

### **I. Cooperation.**

1. The following dates are chosen to be the dates for "cooperation activities":

- a. The anniversary day of the Cooperative Society.
- b. The anniversary day of the promulgation of the Constitution.
- c. The Memorial day for Youths of the world.
- d. The anniversary of the World Revolution.

2. To choose the "anniversary-day-of-Culture" to be the day for regulating the plans of cooperative work and to find some means to introduce the public bodies and press organizations for participation.

3. To report on the condition of extending the industrial loans.

4. Work of Students' Union.





# COMMUNIST PLANS FOR SUMMER WORK IN MANCHURIA.

## Chapter I. General Regulations.

Article 1. Summer is a suitable season for propaganda work. It is the time to examine closely the elements of the Party.

Article 2. The following are the vital problems to be solved during this season:

- a. To know whether it is suitable to work in winter.
- b. To study the thought and demand of labourers.
- c. To scrutinize the relation between branch-party and old-party.
- d. To readjust the party organizations and to re-enroll the party members to meet the schemes of expanding the party influence and purgation of corrupted elements.
- e. The actual work of organizations.

## Chapter II. Internal work of the organization.

Article 3. Plans before being passed by the Congress should be submitted to the Branch Headquarters' Conference for discussion. The material should be carefully compiled and given members if necessary by the conference when they are submitted to the Congress.

Article 4. The officers of the Branch Party Headquarters who are to be re-elected during the session of the Congress should be members of the Propaganda Committee of Northern Manchuria.

Article 5. Candidates shall be strictly confined to party members. The name-list of the candidates should be carefully examined; those who have shown no merit in party activities are not to be elected.

Article 6. The Communist Party in Northern Manchuria should hold two congresses, one at the beginning of the "Designating-Period" and the other at the end of it. Work for the Party Headquarters in Northern Manchuria is to be devised in the first congress, and in the second, winter work is to be scheduled and re-election is to take place.

Article 7. To prepare a joint conference of various party headquarters in Northern Manchuria to discuss the reports on plans of the Communist Party there and to carry out the plans which are laid down by the Chief Branch Headquarters in Northern Manchuria before the opening of the joint conference.

Article 8. To convoke at stated periods meetings of the secretariat of the subsidiary branch headquarters and two meetings of branch headquarters along the railway line and adjoining cities.

Article 9. To investigate and distribute the various branch headquarters along the railway line and pay special attention to the work of the Branch Headquarters along the western part of the line.

Article 10. Harbin office will be responsible for the financial support in order to strengthen the work of propagandists along the railway line.

Article 11. To organize Branch Headquarters at Anda and Cholantent.

Article 12. The organization of the branch headquarters at Harbin should be as perfect as possible; no individual Chinese shall be admitted unless in organizations.

Article 13. Membership fees which were collected according to testimonies are herewith cancelled and new regulations will be drafted.

Article 14. The report of the work of the following three branch headquarters as well as the report submitted by the secretariat there shall henceforth be carefully noticed:

- a. General Factory at San Ji Liu Peng.
- b. Faculty Union.
- c. Branch Headquarters at Suifengho.

Article 15. Each branch headquarters should hold at least one meeting every month.

Article 16. To examine the number of members of each party headquarters and their organization.

Article 17. Basing on the resolution passed in the Congress of the Central Executive Committee in November, the party undertakes to enroll new members.

Article 18. Special attention shall be paid to the organization in future and notice that satisfactory result can never be obtained without a minimum number of laborers.

Article 19. During the period of enrolling new members emphasis shall be laid on purgation that no corrupt elements will be allowed to betray the party principles.

Article 20. Organizations of private individuals shall be financed by the individuals themselves.



Article 21. To study the organization of the candidate party members most of whom are railway employees, with a view to formalize their party qualifications and enlarge the influence of the party.

### Chapter III. Youths' Work.

Article 22. To consolidate the organization of the branches of the Young Men's party in order to direct the party affairs with the work of these branches.

Article 23. A sectional party headquarters meeting shall be held by the branches of the Youths Party conjointly with the party organizations to study the directory measures and other problems that may arise prior to the organization of Youths' party headquarters.

Article 24. To adopt concrete measures for expanding the various branches of the Association conjointly with the Northern Manchurian Communist Party and Youths' Association.

Article 25. To study feasible measures to induce young people to enroll with the Communist Youths' Association before the establishment of the various branch party headquarters and the branches of the Communist Youths' Association.

Article 26. To examine the work of the sectional party headquarters of the Northern Manchurian Communist Youths' Party and the reports of resolutions of the party offices.

Article 27. To participate in the preparation for re-election; and re-elect, establish, or supplement the Youths' organizations.

Article 28. No one but the secretaries of the party are authorized to act for the secretaries of the various subsidiary headquarters and the branches of the Communist Youths' Association.

### Chapter IV. Work of various vocational organizations.

Article 29. The work of the various departments of the Northern Manchurian Vocational Association shall be examined by the Examination Experts' Committee, who shall also study the reports of the various departments.

Article 30. The fundamental staff of the Central Party Headquarters shall undertake to examine the work of the sectional party headquarters of the vocational organizations at Suifenho and Manchuli.

Article 31. The officers of the various vocational organizations shall be responsible for the re-election and supplement of the members thereof.

Article 32. To scrutinize the regulations of the various departments of the vocational organizations.

Article 33. The work report of the private vocational associations shall be studied during the preliminary examination of the work thereof.

Article 34. The drafting and modification of the conditions of cooperation shall be studied in conjunction with the Northern Vocation Association.

Article 35. The various Party branch headquarters shall participate in all cooperative financial meetings.

#### **Chapter V. Women's activities.**

Article 36. Special attention shall be paid to the regulation of women's activities before the establishment of various branch party headquarters.

Article 37. The women party members shall convoke a meeting conjointly with the party members of the various branch headquarters to study measures of how to direct the party affairs of the Women's Party Headquarters.

Article 38. To study measures for the elevation of women's party rights with the railway employee's association and the central office.

#### **Chapter VI. The various financial organizations of the Chinese Eastern Railway.**

Article 39. To study the reports of the various departments of the railway employees' association and the report of the director of the railway on the reduction of the railway finances and the measures for the general financial reduction on the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Article 40. To study and enforce the measures for the financial reduction on the organizations.

Article 41. To study with the plenipotentiary delegates of the Communist committee the reports of the discussions of the organizations on the Far Eastern Bank, the Soviet Oil Syndicate, and the commercial agents of the Ussuri Railway.



Article 42. The party members who have sojourned abroad for a certain period of time shall be recalled to study the organization methods of the members of the various financial organizations according to their experiences and political viewpoints.

Article 43. The candidates for the higher rank posts of the Chinese Eastern Railway shall be confined to party members.

Article 44. An agreement shall be reached between the directors of the financial organizations and the vocational association.

Article 45. To study measures of how to direct the party affairs in Northern Manchuria by means of the Chinese Eastern Railway.

Article 46. To study conjointly with the commercial delegates and the plenipotentiary representatives of the Communist Party measures for increasing the high-rank experts of Northern Manchuria and the purchase of exports.

**Secret Communication No. 3 dated February 21, 1929,** contained in a letter to its Consulates in China sent by the Soviet Government instructing them to propagate Communism:—

Article 4.—Weed out unreliable “white” Russian agents. Limit the scope of activities and augment the work of our own agents.

Article 5.—Collect all available information pertaining to the Chinese Eastern Railway for use as basis of reports when forcible action is taken. Information so far acquired has reference to past events only (e.g. forcible taking over of the telephone system).

Article 6.—Investigation should be made of the attitude of White Russians in connection with the taking over of the Chinese Eastern Railway. Also careful and detailed inquiry should be made into their activities and plans this Spring.

Article 7.—An emergency meeting to be convened of 160 or 400 agents to report on the following matters concerning the Fengtien Party: (a) the conflict of the old and new cliques and their respective organizations; (b) the internal conflict within the new clique and the leaders of the reactionary group.

Article 8.—Examine in detail into the expense accounts of the 300 agents, with a report of your plans in regard to this matter. This is a confidential mission and on no account should be brought to the knowledge of the other employees.

Article 9.—From a previous telegram we learn of Binnil’s return to the Central Government. Please notify him to wind up all affairs.

Article 10.—Prepare immediately a residence for comrade Amus and plan out his activities. Such plans should be kept secret from other employees. Please report on same in your next letter.

Article 11.—The important task of comrades Boulin and Binnil.

Before the arrival of the new comrades be responsible for the affairs of Nitz. Please also notify Boulin that no matter under what circumstances two months allowance should first be paid to the “Old Head”. Should this order be ignored any losses incurred by Nitz as a consequence must be borne by him, because in initiating such activities he has expended much effort and expense.



(十四) 此片係在蘇聯領館搜出蘇聯中央致領館宣傳共產之函

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Article 12.—Expense Account report of Boulin:

At the beginning of Boulin's trip his monthly salary was fixed at G\$300—this included office and boarding and lodging expenses. But he has not yet submitted last month's accounts, resulting in his salary being reduced to G\$200. (b) The monthly salary of Binnil is G\$195. He has received G\$200, which will be deducted from his salary. (c) Is Binnil's lodging place used also as his office? Should this prove to be the case the G\$110 entered in his expense account should be deducted from his salary. (d) Report on Amus' itinerary and, in detail, his expenses. (e) Should Boulin decide to rent his own residence give him a monthly house allowance of G\$75.

Note: If Boulin and Binnil were to come to Moscow soon it would not be necessary to acquaint them with the facts mentioned above.



A LETTER FROM VLADIVOSTOK TO LAKOJIN (?), FORMER HEAD  
OF THE SOVIET TRADE ORGANIZATION BUT NOW ASSISTANT  
CHIEF OF THE TRADE DEPARTMENT OF THE CHINESE  
EASTERN RAILWAY.

Dear Mr. Lakojin (?).

In compliance with your request as made in your letter I have already purchased the books which should reach you in a month's time. However considering the nature of the books it would be highly inadvisable to despatch them by ordinary mail—diplomatic channels should prove more convenient. Will you kindly consult the Harbin Consul in regard to this matter with a view to finding some other more convenient method of sending these books. Should they be sent in the name of the Trade Department again, as every one is aware, it would also prove inadvisable.

Please consult the C. E. R. manager as to the best way in which I might get into closer touch with the Chinese Consul in Vladivostok. I had informal dealings with the former consul but with the present incumbent I have as yet no dealings. Should it be advisable to resume my relations with the present consul a great deal of funds is needed. As at present I have no funds left, please advise me as to what I should do.

(Note: signature indistinguishable.)

Трудно и Вам самим  
Михаил Иванович.

Вам угодны эти сведения, но Вам  
императору сообщать, как только  
узнаете точно. Императору  
уже, вероятно известно.  
Указавши в Вашем письме по поводу  
переселения императору не считая  
надежности. Пусть знает  
переселение все это гарантию  
дурного Вам надежный союзник  
конце с нашим конгрессом  
в Карлсбаде или указав дурно  
изредка более надежный  
Ваше дело сиречь по имени  
обещанном упрямом переселу  
проблема от имени Велерского  
и не Аля проковано, изматриве  
распутном поводом - это на  
бумага знает что она не годится  
на надежные



Поздравляю счастливому Вас переезду  
в город С. на уединенном месте  
оказавшись: как долго не переезжайте  
себя по отношению к <sup>к</sup>милым, которых  
конечно здесь не найдете? <sup>в</sup>Видно, да? <sup>в</sup>Да?  
С Вами же здесь кинематограф  
иногда даже похорошеет, а не  
аннонсирует, а с собой на взятком  
иногда просит не так и  
отношениями. Если эти отношения  
с долгом признания и надежды  
близко, то мне интересно, да и  
интересно, а их не будет.  
По замечанию, а не по  
просто напечатанному, а в  
печати.

Ваш покорный слуга и друг  
Вам и Вашей семье

Иван Игнатьев

## LETTER RECEIVED FROM MOSCOW ON MARCH 7TH

Dear Poliznikoleivsk:—

We are glad to hear that the Whites have failed in their attempt on your life. We hope you will be very careful in the future in conducting your work. Harbin is a dangerous place and the Whites are conducting frequent unscrupulous activities there. The local Chinese official Chang Kuo-chen is especially dangerous.

The materials you sent us have already been received and for which we want to thank you. We are perfectly clear now about our work concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway. Those matters which were not very clear to us before, have been fully explained to us by the two Treasurers of the Railway, Pifelsky and Pelasky, who arrived here recently.

We are paying special attention to affairs relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway. We hope these will be settled before long.

A certain bookstore in Moscow desires to collect Chinese publications on the textile trade and on Motor engineering but has been unable to secure them. These are urgently needed, so please get several copies of these books from Harbin and Tientsin and mail them to the Far Eastern Department.

The Postal-Master General wants to know whether the Chinese Government has any plan of installing a long distance telephone service between Harbin and Manchuli. If not, the Post-Master General and Chief of the Engineering Department have ample raw materials to install such a service in the Far East. If we do not investigate carefully first, the attempt of the Post-Master General will be in violation of the 1927 Agreement. We are expecting to hear from you in this connection.

How is the health of Mr. Nichoff and when will he expect to leave Harbin. Please remember me to him.

Yours,

KATAO.



(十六) 此片在蘇聯領館搜出本年三月七日蓋道由莫斯科致保利斯之函

Уважаемый Борис Николаевич!

Все наши сотрудники были очень обрадованы вестью о том, что покушение на Вас не удалось и что Вы остались невредимы. Искренне желаем Вам дальнейшей плодотворной работы. Берите себя все же от всяких случайностей - Харбин самый гнусный центр: от местных банд всегда можно ждать какого-либо гнусного, в особенности при наличии у власти таких мажорант с.с., как Чен-Гоб-Тен.

Большое спасибо за присланные материалы. Мы имеем теперь почти полное отражение всей деятельности КВед, и если были некоторые неясности, то теперь, с приходом т. Берлацкого и бухгалтера Пешарского, эти неясности разъяснились. КВед сейчас в центре нашего внимания. Думаем, что все вопросы, связанные с дорогой, нам удастся, наконец, разрешить "всерьез" и, боюсь, что ненадолго.

2. Как видите, вынужден вновь обратиться к Вам с просьбой по поручению одного из московских учебных заведений. Дело в том, что ему никак не удалось достать учебников на китайском по автомобильному делу, по элементарной технике и по такско-продольному делу. Нужны же эти учебники буквально "до-зарезу". Может быть, Вам удастся приобрести их / в Харбине или в Тяньцзине / и переслать в ОДБ. Попытки этого учреждения получить нужные книги из Китая непосредственно окончились неудачей.

3. Наркомпочтель обратился к нам с просьбой выяснить, собирается ли кто-нибудь строить телефонную линию от Харбина до Маньчжурии. Если нет, то НКП и Т предполагает использовать имеющиеся у него материалы для сооружения внутренних тел. линий на Д.В. Безусловно, без выяснения точки зрения китайцев, принимать решение в ту же посылать Наркомпочтеля было бы неправильно, т.к. мы являлись бы нарушителем заключенного в 1927 г. соглашения.

4. Как здоровье тов. Кузнецова? Собирается ли он ехать из Харбина и когда именно? Если Вас не затруднит, передайте ему, пожалуйста, привет от меня / но только ему, а не его спутнице /.

Шму Вашу руку.

С товарищеским приветом

Гетель

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